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Cover arrangement

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DESCRIPTION

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The invention relates to a cover arrangement for a surface drainage device or similar hollow body that can be installed in the ground and is to be opened, according to the precharacterizing clause of Claim 1.

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Such cover arrangements, for example to be used on street drains or the like, are known. For instance, the patent DE 3523423 C1 discloses a hinged gully top consisting of a frame and a grating, constructed so that hinge bolts can be inserted or screwed into the frame from outside. Hence it is a simple matter to open the grating by means of these hinges. This offers the advantage that, for example during cleaning and maintenance work, the grating does not need to be lifted completely out of the frame, but when necessary can simply be pivoted upward. The result is not only a reduction of the effort expended and the risk of injury during cleaning and maintenance work, but in addition the grating is secured against theft. The disadvantage of this design is that to disassemble the grating, the frame must be exposed in the hinge region in order to provide access to the hinge bolts. This inevitably involves damage to the adjacent pavement surface and hence a not inconsiderable expenditure of effort and materials in order to remove or exchange the grating. Furthermore, with this design the direction in which the cover arrangement is pivoted when raised must already be taken into account during installation, in order to ensure that the raised cover or

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grating is not opposed to the oncoming vehicles. A grating raised in such a way would seriously endanger the traffic.

Furthermore, in most of the known hinged cover arrangements there is nothing to prevent vandals from raising the grating or cover, because the cover arrangements can usually be tilted up
5 without any special tool. In this case both the grating, projecting upward from the pavement, and the opening thus left in the shaft cover are a major source of danger.

The patent DE 299 14 492 U1 discloses a shaft cover with hinge
10 bolts that are accessible from inside, which offers the advantage that, for example when the cover is being exchanged, the frame need not be exposed in the region where the hinge bolts are being attached. In other respects, this design involves the same disadvantages as the shaft covers previously
15 described.

The patent DE 1834483 U1 discloses a hinge device consisting of 2 joint cogs, each of which lies in a cavity within a separate bracket on a grating. These two brackets are set into corresponding receptacles on the frame, so that the joint cogs
20 lying loosely in the cavity slide partially into corresponding cavities within the frame and thus connect the grating or cover firmly to the frame. The joint cogs here are, for example, spherical in shape and are rolled by gravity into the associated cavities within the frame, or they consist of
25 cylinders supported on springs, which are pressed into the associated frame cavities by the spring force. A disadvantage of this design is that the hinge mechanism for the cover arrangement consists not of a single part but rather of several individual elements. These must be installed in the cover
30 device after it has been cast, which is cost-intensive. Furthermore, the presence of extra parts also increases the likelihood of faults developing, because such parts can be lost, and this system is very vulnerable to dirt, because such small parts (springs, balls) are readily harmed by corrosion

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and dirt. Another disadvantage is that once the grating has been installed, great effort is required to remove it. And in this design, again, there is the problem that the installation orientation depends on the direction of vehicle travel. If the traffic direction changes, great effort is required to adapt the grating accordingly.

It is the objective of the invention to develop a cover arrangement for a surface drainage device or similar hollow body that can be installed in the ground and is to be opened, as cited above, further in such a way that the arrangement thus produced is economical as well as simple to manufacture and to use.

This objective is achieved with a cover arrangement of the kind initially described in that the hinge devices and/or the latch devices are constructed as spring-action cast rods and are integrally connected with the cover.

An essential point of the invention resides in the fact that the cover arrangement, consisting of a frame and of a cover that can be inserted into this frame, comprises hinge devices and/or latch devices integrally formed on spring rods that, in turn, are integrally formed on the cover. Thus the cover consists of cast material, in particular cast iron, preferably spheroidal graphite cast iron. Here the hinge devices serve to provide a pivotable bearing of the cover in the frame, and the latch devices lock the cover to the frame so as to prevent it from unintended opening. In this design, of course, the hinge devices can also be hinge devices such as are already known from the state of the art; conversely, it is of course conceivable for the latch device to be designed in the conventional manner and for only the hinge device to be constructed in accordance with the invention.

The solution in accordance with the invention exhibits a number of substantial advantages in comparison with cover arrangements

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known from the state of the art. The implementation of hinge and/or latch units that are integrally connected with the cover in the form of spring-action cast rods is an extremely economical and in addition advantageous solution. For one thing, the number of materials used in manufacturing is reduced to a minimum, and for another the production process comprises distinctly fewer steps. Because the cover arrangement consists of only two individual parts, it is less susceptible to failure, because none of the parts can be lost (for instance, at the construction site). Furthermore, the embodiment according to the present invention is distinctly more resistant than known constructions. For example, failure as a result of corrosion or contamination with dirt would not be expected here.

The construction of the hinge and/or latch device in accordance with the invention offers major advantages with respect to handling of the cover arrangement. The construction of the latch device in accordance with the invention enables rapid and simple opening of the cover device; the construction of the hinge device in accordance with the invention represents an economical and furthermore functionally reliable hinge construction. Installation of the cover in the frame is accomplished very simply and rapidly because the hinge and/or latch devices are constructed as spring-action cast rods. The hinge/latch devices need merely be pressed into the corresponding bearing recesses formed in the frame. For this purpose the cover is pressed into the frame, which procedure initially deflects the integrally formed latch or hinge structures and then causes them to become caught in the bearing recesses, thus connecting the cover to the frame. In order to release and open the cover, a releasing tool must be used to apply a force to the spring rod of the latch device in accordance with the invention in a direction substantially perpendicular to the opening direction. This deflects the spring rods into a temporary opening position, allowing the

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latch structures to slide out of the bearing recess, which enables the cover to swivel open.

Simultaneous employment of the latch and hinge devices in accordance with the invention for a given cover results in a cover arrangement that can be economically manufactured, is resistant and versatile, and can be operated in a simple manner. However, it should be mentioned that if desired, it is also possible to use a cover arrangement in which only one of the two elements in accordance with the invention is combined with an element that is already known from the state of the art - for example, a cover arrangement having latch devices in accordance with the invention as well as conventional hinge devices screwed to the frame, such as are known from the state of the art.

Because the opening mechanism of the latch device in accordance with the invention is concealed, the cover arrangement is also protected from an undesired opening, or opening by unauthorized persons. First, the latch mechanism cannot very easily be identified, and second, it is difficult or impossible to open the cover without a suitable releasing tool. Hence the cover is secured against vandalism and theft; the danger that a cover will be left raised and/or the shaft open unintentionally is significantly reduced.

It is generally the case that in a cover arrangement according to the present invention the frame and the cover not only each consist of a single part, but also can both be made of a single material. This reduces both the costs and the time required for production, because only a small number of processing stages are needed.

A preferred further development is construction of the latch devices in accordance with the invention so that they comprise beveled surfaces for initial contact. Owing to these beveled surfaces the latch device is bent into an opening position by a

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force that acts on the cover in the opening direction. Release of the cover from the frame is thus simplified. With this further development it is no longer necessary to press the latch projections out of their bearing recess in the frame by lateral pressure on the associated spring rod. Application of a force in the opening direction causes the projections to slide out of their latched position. Hence the process of releasing the cover becomes even faster and more reliable.

Another embodiment consists in situating hinge devices and latch devices on the cover identically in such a way that the cover can be opened toward either of two sides, as desired. Thus the cover can be manufactured so to speak as a unitary cover, because there is no need to be concerned with a particular opening direction and the associated dispositions of the hinges and latches. This embodiment allows the hinge device to function as both hinge and latch, depending on the side toward which the cover is to be opened. In this case the cover can be opened by rotation about an axis along the two pairs of hinges or latches. Now if a force acts perpendicular to the opening direction, preferably in the region between the two hinges, the hinges or latches can be pressed out of their bearings; in this case, therefore, the hinge unit has a latch function. An advantage of this solution in accordance with the invention is that, for example when the traffic flow is altered, there is no need to undertake reconstruction of the cover arrangement, because the cover can be opened toward both sides and hence is independent of the traffic direction.

If the hinge device is constructed such that it can be released from the frame by a force acting substantially perpendicular to the opening direction, complete exchange of the cover can be carried out with no great effort and in the shortest time. To release the connection between frame and cover, the hinge projections can simply be pushed out of the bearing recess by applying lateral pressure to the spring rods. Thus removal of the entire cover is possible with no need for operations on the

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frame or the surrounding traffic surface. In addition, the problem of soiled or rusted hinge attachments and locks is eliminated.

5 The arrangement includes providing the frame with insertion bevels so that either hinge projections or latch projections can be inserted, as desired. These insertion bevels make it easier to put the cover in place. The hinge or latch
10 projections formed on the cover need merely be set onto the insertion bevels and pushed into the corresponding bearing recesses on the frame by gentle pressure. Installation of the cover can be accomplished in this way without a tool, which makes the process of assembly simpler and more economical. Because both the hinge and the latch projections can slide into
15 the associated bearing recesses along these insertion bevels, if the cover is symmetrically constructed the frame can of course also be employed in a direction-independent manner. Furthermore, these slanted insertion surfaces minimize the risk that the latch or hinge devices may strike against the frame edge and break as a result of being carelessly inserted or
20 closed.

Preferably the frame and the cover are provided with contact surfaces that engage one another when the cover is closed. This alleviates the load on the latch or hinge units, because
25 imposed traffic loads are transferred into the frame by way of these contact surfaces and from there into the substrate. Hence the forces acting here no longer need to be conducted into the frame by way of the projections of the hinge and/or latch units or other hinge or latch devices constructed according to the state of the art. As a result, the cover arrangement according
30 to the present invention can be installed even in traffic surfaces with very high traffic loads.

If desired, the cover and the frame of the cover arrangement can be provided with lateral apertures. These apertures serve as places in which to set a releasing tool with which the cover

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can be raised. In this case it is possible to construct these apertures such that only a special, appropriately designed tool can successfully be used to open the cover. This decisively increases the degree to which the cover is secured against theft. Furthermore, of course, the risk that it will be opened by unauthorized persons is also avoided.

It is likewise sensible for the apertures in which a releasing tool is placed to be disposed only at the sides of the cover or the frame where raising of the cover is actually possible. This prevents the releasing tool from being positioned on sides that are not intended to be raised, and thus avoids unintentional damage to hinge units, because the side on which the cover can be raised is clearly visible.

The frame of the cover arrangement can be made of any adequately solid material, for example metal or plastic. The cover, on the other hand, should preferably be made of spherical graphite cast iron, which surprisingly is sufficiently elastic for these purposes. Naturally, however, it is also possible to use other appropriate materials. Depending on the materials used and their elasticity, the cover arrangement is more or less easy to open. A stiff material results in an opening mechanism that moves with difficulty, whereas the use of more flexible materials produces a more easily operable opening mechanism. Hence by appropriate choice of the material of which the cover is made, the manner of function and/or the locking strength of the opening mechanism can be influenced.

It should be pointed out that the cover arrangement according to the present invention can also have another, non-rectangular shape with respect to its basic outline. The construction of latch and/or hinge units on spring rods formed integrally with a cover is also possible, for example, with a round or oval cover.

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Advantageous further developments of the invention are disclosed in the subordinate claims.

In the following the invention is described with reference to an exemplary embodiment, explained in greater detail with
5 reference to the drawings, wherein

Fig. 1 is a plan view of an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal section along the line II-II in Fig. 1;

10 Fig. 3 shows a cross section along the line III-III in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 shows a section along the line IV-IV in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 5 shows a section along the line V-V in Fig. 1.

In the following description, the same reference numerals are used for identical parts or parts with identical actions.

15 Figure 1 is a plan view of a cover arrangement 1 in one embodiment of the invention. The cover arrangement 1 comprises a frame 10 that can be installed in the ground, a cover 20 that can be inserted into the frame 10, two hinge devices 22, 22' by way of which the cover 20 is retained in the frame 10 so that
20 it can be tilted upward in an opening direction, and latch devices 23, 23' by means of which the cover 20 can be locked to the frame 10 so that it cannot be opened; here the hinge devices 22, 22' and the latch devices 23, 23' are formed on spring-action cast rods 21, 21' by way of which they are
25 integrally connected to the cover 20. Fig. 1 additionally shows an aperture 27 for a releasing tool 40, disposed on the side on which the cover 20 can be raised. On all four sides insertion bevels 15, 15' are provided on the frame 10, which enable the cover 20 to be put into place more easily. The hinge

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projections 28, 28' and/or the latch projections 29, 29' disposed on the side where the latch devices 23, 23' are situated simply slide over these insertion bevels 15, 15' into corresponding bearing recesses 16 in the frame 10 (see Figs. 3, 4). Also clearly visible in Fig. 1 is the integral construction of the latch and hinge devices 23, 23' and 22, 22', on the cast-iron spring rods 21, 21' of the cover 20. It should be pointed out that the design of the cover 20 as a grating, shown in Fig. 1, is presented purely as an example. Naturally every other design, for instance as perforated sheet metal or a substantially closed surface, is also possible.

Figure 2 shows a cross section along a line II-II through the embodiment according to Fig. 1. The partially opened cover 20, as well as the position of the releasing tool 40 after the cover arrangement 1 has been opened, are represented here by dashed lines. In Fig. 2 it is clear that when traffic loads F are applied, they are not conducted away through the cover 20 into the latch and/or hinge units, 23 and/or 22; instead, these forces F are transferred by way of seating surfaces 24, 24' on the cover 20 into seating surfaces 14, 14' on the frame 10. The seating surface 14, 14' on the frame 10 is represented in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 as a narrow console. This surface 14, 14' can, of course, also be constructed differently, for example as a small plateau with an area equivalent to that of the corresponding seating surface 24, 24' on the cover 20. This prevents dirt from accumulating on this plateau.

Figure 3 shows a cross section along the line III-III through the embodiment according to Fig. 1, which makes evident the integral construction of the latch unit 23, 23' on the spring rod 21, 21'. Here slanted carrier surfaces on a latch projection 29, 29' facilitate opening of the cover 20, because imposition of a force F^1 in the opening direction causes the latch projections 29, 29' to be pressed out of the bearing recess 16, 16 in the frame 10. The insertion bevels 15, 15' on the frame 10 enable the latch projections 29, 29' on the cover

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20 easily to slide into the bearing recesses 16, 16' on the frame 10 when the cover 20 is closed. The numeral 14 designates the seating surface 14' on the frame 10, by way of which the force F exerted by the traffic load is transferred into the frame 10 and from there into the substrate.

In Figs. 4 and 5 the details of the latch and hinge units 23 and 22', respectively, are shown in section along the lines IV-IV and V-V in Fig. 1. It is evident here that the hinge unit 22' represented in Fig. 5 cannot be released from its anchoring by a force F^1 applied as drawn in the figure. Instead, to release the connection between frame 10 and cover 20 a force F^2 is needed, which acts on the spring rod 21 in a direction perpendicular to the traffic load F, i.e. to the opening plane. Such a force pulls the hinge projection 28' out of the bearing recess 16 and releases the cover 20 from the frame 10. In Fig. 4 it is made clear that the force F^1 causes opening of the cover 20, because its beveled contact surface 25 allows the latch unit 23 to slide out of the associated bearing recess 16 in the frame 10, enabling the cover 20 to open. In this embodiment the hinge unit 22', which is made integral with the spring rod 21, is distinguished from the latch unit 23 (likewise integral with a spring rod 21) merely by the absence of this beveled contact surface 25, which enables sliding out of the bearing recess 16 in the frame 10.

At this juncture it should be pointed out that all of the parts described above are claimed as essential to the invention, individually or in any combination, in particular the details illustrated in the drawings. Modifications thereof are familiar to a person skilled in the art.

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List of reference numerals

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| 1 | Cover arrangement |
| 10 | Frame |
| 14, 14' | Contact surface |
| 5 15, 15' | Insertion bevels |
| 16, 16' | Bearing recess |
| 20 | Cover |
| 21, 21' | Spring-action cast rod |
| 22, 22' | Hinge device |
| 10 23, 23' | Latch device |
| 24, 24' | Seating surface |
| 25, 25' | Beveled contact surface |
| 27 | Aperture for releasing tool |
| 28, 28' | Hinge projection |
| 15 29, 29' | Latch projection |
| 40 | Releasing tool |
| F ¹ | Force in opening direction |
| F ² | Force perpendicular to opening direction |
| F | Traffic load |
| 20 | |